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AUTHORITY

AGO ltr 29 Apr 1980

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IN REPLY REFER TO

AGAM-P (M) (29 May 67) FOR OT 670185

2 June 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, 64th Quartermaster
Battalion (Petroleum Operating)

STATEMENT #2 UNCLASSIFIED

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Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development

1. Forwarded as inclosure is Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 64th Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Operating) for quarterly period ending 31 January 1967. Information contained in this report should be reviewed and evaluated by CDC in accordance with paragraph 6f of AR 1-19 and by CONARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d of AR 1-19. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

2. Information contained in this report is provided to the Commandants of the Service Schools to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations, and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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(Continued on page 2)

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HEADQUARTERS
64TH QUARTERMASTER BATTALION (PETROLEUM OPERATING)
APO 96491

AVCA-SGN-AC-CO

15 February 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period
Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

TO: Commanding Officer
US Army Support Command, Saigon
ATTN: AVCA-SGN-GO
APO 96307

1. References:

- a. USARV Regulation 870-2
- b. USASUPCOM, SGN Regulation 870-1

2. In accordance with the above references, subject report is forwarded herewith.

cc: LB, 64th switch # 6

Charles S. Furuya
CHARLES S FURUYA
LTC, QMC
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS
64th QUARTERMASTER BATTALION (PETROLEUM OPERATING)
APO 96491

OPERATIONAL REPORT - LESSONS LEARNED
For Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

1. Section 1, Significant Organizational Activities:

a. During the quarterly period 1 November 1966 thru 31 January 1967, this battalion has undergone a number of changes in organization and operations.

b. In the area of organization, the 47th Transportation Company (Med Trk)(Petr1) and the 512th Quartermaster Company (Petr1 Op) were attached for all purposes. The 47th Transportation Company (Med Trk) (Petr1), under the command of GPT Richard H Smith, deployed from Fort Lee, Virginia and was attached to this battalion on 13 November 1966. This attachment represented a 33% increase in the total POL transportation capability of the battalion. On 20 November 1966, the 512th Quartermaster Company (Petr1 Op) under the command of CPT Nicholas J Giantis, was attached for all purposes. This company was reorganized from a petroleum supply company (TOE 10-77D) to a petroleum operating company (TOE 10-207E) upon its arrival in Vietnam. It immediately took over the operation of the Long Binh and Tan Son Nhut Class III Supply Points and the Binh Loi Pipeline thus releasing the POL platoons of the 228th Supply & Service Company, 506th Supply & Service Company and 624th Supply & Service Company from these responsibilities. Accordingly, on 15 December 1966, these POL platoons were released from attachment and returned to their parent companies.

c. On 18 December 1966, the 1st Platoon of the 538th Transportation Company (Med Trk)(Petr1) terminated its TDY at Nha Trang and returned to its parent unit in Long Binh. The POL transportation capability of the company was not increased, however, because all tractors of the platoon were laterally transferred to the 360th Transportation Company (Med Trk) in Nha Trang prior to departure. To this date, replacement tractors have not been received.

d. The most significant operational development during the quarterly period has been the expanded utilization of the POL barges. The number of barges under the operational control of the battalion has increased from six(6) to twelve (12) during the period. In addition, two (2) YOG tankers, with the capability to transport, 273,000 gallons and 235,000 gallons of POL respectively, have been obtained. On 10 November 1966, two (2) barge crews, the 267th Transportation Detachment and 497th Transportation Detachment were attached to operate the barges. The increased number of barges in use, however, has outstripped the operational capability of the barge crews. Additional barge crews have been requested but thus far none have been received.

e. On 8 January 1967, a barge off loading facility was established on the Dong Nai River, approximately 1½ miles south of the battalion cantonment area in Long Binh. This facility enables 2 barges to off load directly into 5,000 gallon tankers at the same time, utilizing 4" collapsible hoses and in the discharge of JP-4, four (4) 350GPM filter separators.

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f. Each barge off loaded at the Dong Nai facility saves 34 tankers from making the 50 mile round trip from Long Binh to Nha Be. Since its establishment, 19 barges have been off loaded at the Dong Nai facility representing savings as indicated below.

- (1) 32,000 miles (accident free)
- (2) 2,560 man hours
- (3) Avoided approximately 20 flat tires per day.

(4) Relieved congestion on the critical Saigon-Nha Be bridge by 41 loads of POL per day.

g. During the quarterly period, the following number of gallons of POL were hauled by the three (3) transportation companies of this battalion:

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
JP-4	8,175,000	6,817,500	7,847,000	22,839,500
Avgas	354,000	1,221,000	1,145,000	2,720,000
Mogas	2,415,400	3,028,550	3,396,300	8,840,250
Diesel	2,522,000	3,564,500	4,036,200	<u>10,122,700</u>
				44,522,450

A total of 824,248 tactical miles were driven in the process. In addition 22,757,262 gallons of JP-4 were pumped to TSN Air Force Base through the Binh Loi Pipeline. Issues of packaged and drummed products continued to increase during the quarterly period.

h. An average of eight (8) hours per company were devoted to training. Operations were conducted every day of the period.

i. The following distinguished guests visited the battalion on the dates indicated:

- (1) MG Hurlbut, G4, USARPAC, 21 January 1967
- (2) COL Gilbert Levy, CO, USASUPCOM, SGN, several days
- (3) COL Robert Dill, Dir of Petrl, 1st Log, several days

2. Section 2, Part I, Observations (Lessons Learned):

a. Personnel

(1) Item: Reorganization of Company From TOE 10-77D (Petroleum Supply Company) to TOE 10-207 (Petroleum Operating Company).

Discussion: Throughout its training program prior to deployment, the 512th Quartermaster Company trained under TOE 10-77D (Petroleum Supply Company). It was known that this TOE had been rescinded, but all attempts to obtain further information from DA met with negative results.

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Upon arrival in Vietnam, the 512th Quartermaster Company was reorganized under TOW-207E (Petroleum Operating Company). This reorganization necessitated that 74 EM with MOS 64A10 and 64B20 be utilized in other MOSs. In addition, it increased the size of the maintenance and communications sections. Qualified personnel in these areas were not available, thus further compounding the transitional problem.

Observations: Units to be reorganized in Vietnam should be given notification prior to deployment.

(2) Item: Inexperienced

Discussion: For the first 3 months after the 47th Transportation Company arrived in Vietnam, it experienced an unusually high rate of accidents. This was caused mainly by the inexperience of the drivers. Two weeks prior to the end of the training program conducted in CONUS, the company received 65 light truck drivers (MOS 64A10) to fill TOE slots authorized heavy truck drivers (MOS 64B20). These filler personnel were inexperienced and untrained in MOS 64B20.

Observation: Inexperienced filler personnel should be programmed to arrive at the deploying unit so that a minimum of 30 days of training may be conducted before deployment.

b. Operations

(1) Item: Liaison with 2nd Log Command, Okinawa

Discussion: The 64th Quartermaster Battalion (Petrol Op) has responsibility for operation of Class III depots in the III Corps Tactical Zone. There have been instances when product that is excess has been prepared for shipment back to Okinawa and more of same product would come in. Examples of this are GO-90 and OE-10 in 55 gallon drums. During this same period, items that were in short supply continued to remain so.

Observations: a liaison officer could correct many of these discrepancies by hand carrying requests to Okinawa assisting 2nd Log Command in ascertaining what is to be given priority. The liaison officer could assist 2nd Log Command in areas of packaged POL and POL handling equipment.

(2) Item: Quality Control at Infantry Division Level

Discussion: On several occasions, fuel delivered in line haul tankers, M131A2 and M-131A5 models, has been refused by units in forward areas after testing a manifold sample with a hydro kit. After the fuel was tested by competent petroleum lab personnel, it was found to be on specification. The water from the manifold is a result of condensation and could easily be removed by draining or by filtering into a system.

Observation: Director of Petroleum, 1st Log Command, recommended that units receiving fuel should utilize assigned lab specialists, petroleum test kits, and filter separators.

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c. Training

Item: Remedial Driver Training Program

Discussion: In order to reduce the number of accidents involving personnel and vehicles of this battalion, a remedial driver training course has been established for all personnel who are involved in negligent accidents. The subjects taught during this course include the following:

- a. International Road Signs
- b. Local Traffic regulations
- c. Vietnamese driving habits
- d. 1st Echelon maintenance
- e. Driving techniques
- f. Defense driving & safety
- g. Convoy control
- h. Accident reporting
- i. Case study & analysis of recent accidents

At the conclusion of this course, a comprehensive test is administered to all personnel. Those who successfully pass this test are permitted to resume driving.

Observation: A significant reduction in the number of accidents has been witnessed since the completion of the first remedial drivers training course.

d. Intelligence - None

e. Logistics -

(1) Item: Shortage of Laboratory Supplies

Discussion: The shortage of laboratory supplies is affecting the quality surveillance program in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones. The delivery time on this type of supplies is considered excessive. This battalion has requested 394 line items in the past 204 days and received a completed or partial issue on 57 items. Many of the glassware items such as thermometers and hydrometers are improperly packed and are broken when received.

Observation: Petroleum laboratory supplies should be stocked at depots in Vietnam.

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(2) Item: Reorganization of company from TOE 10-77D (Petroleum Supply Company) to TOE 10-207E(Petroleum Operating Company)

Discussion: The 512th Quartermaster Company deployed to Vietnam 1 November 1966 as a Petroleum Supply Company (Mobile) under TOE 10-77D. The 64th Quartermaster Battalion received orders from USASUPCOM, SGN to reorganize this company upon arrival under TOE 10-207E (Petroleum Operating Company). There is a large difference in the equipment authorized under TOE 10-77D and the equipment authorized by TOE 10-207E. The new equipment has been requested but is not available from stocks in Vietnam.

Observation: Units deploying to Vietnam should be reorganized and required equipment issued prior to departing CONUS. Equipment such as Special Purpose Vehicles, Fuel System Supply Points, electronic equipment and special tool sets are not available in depot stocks to support new requirements.

f. Administration

Item: Procedures for Narcotics Trials

Discussion: It has been observed that narcotics, particularly marijuana, are readily available to military personnel in RVN. Several members of this battalion have been apprehended for the possession of marijuana. The administrative procedures necessary for a conviction greatly delay the legal proceedings. The principal cause of delay is the requirement for a laboratory analysis of the suspected marijuana. This analysis is presently conducted by an understaffed laboratory in Japan and the results frequently are not returned for a period of 6 to 8 weeks. After the results are returned and prove to be positive, unless the accused waives his right, an expert witness must testify in the court-martial concerning the results of the laboratory analysis. At present, there is only one expert witness qualified to testify and since he is stationed in Japan, he must travel to RVN for this testimony.

Observation: That a narcotics analysis division be established and operated in RVN.

3. Section II, Part II Recommendations:

None

(Signed)

CHARLES S FURUYA
LTC, QMC
Commanding

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AVCA SGN-GO (15 Feb 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned for Quarterly Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)(64 QM Bn)

HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND, SAIGON, APO 96307

THRU: Commanding General, Hq, 1st Logistical Command, ATTN: AVCA-GO-0,
APO 96307
Deputy Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, ATTN:
AVHGC-DH, APO 96307
Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT,
APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of
the Army (ACSFOR, DA), Washington, D.C. 20310

1. Forwarded in accordance with paragraph 9, AR 1-19, dated May 1966.
2. Re para 2a (1) and 2e (2): Recommend unit reorganizations be accomplished prior to departure from CONUS for Vietnam.
3. Re para 2a (2): The observation that inexperienced filler personnel should be programmed into deploying units 30 days prior to departure from CONUS so that they may be properly trained is considered valid.
4. Re para 2b (1): Problem is being corrected. A program giving the 14 ICC responsibility for supply management and stock control for all package stocks in the command is being initiated and will go into effect shortly.
5. Re para 2e (1): Arrangements are now being made to centralize all requisitioning of laboratory supplies for RVN in one agency. This action will generate sufficient demand for these items to permit stockage at a central location and increase effectiveness of item identification by ordering and procurement agencies.
6. Concur with balance of observations and comments.

TEL: Tiger 4797

John L. Carson
JOHN L. CARSON
Colonel, CmlC
Acting Commander

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AVCA GO-0 (15 Feb 67)

2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND, APO 96307 ► 6 MAR 1967

TO: Deputy Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DG, APO 96307

1. The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by the 64th Quartermaster Battalion for the quarterly period ending 31 January 1967 is forwarded herewith.

2. Reference: Paragraph 2a (1), page 2; 2e (2) page 5: Concur in observation that the unit should have been reorganized prior to deployment from CONUS. This unit was carried on the Army troop list as being organized under TOE 10-207E. When the troop list was corrected to reflect the correct organization it was too late to reorganize the unit prior to deployment. To attempt to do so would have caused a delay of up to 6 months in the units deployment as reported by DA. This was unacceptable. The unit will now be reorganized.

3. Reference: Paragraph 2f, page 5:

a. This has been a continuing problem to all US units in RVN, and is not peculiar to the reporting unit. This Headquarters has attempted to properly utilize the time of the expert from the Crime Lab at Camp Zama by scheduling his appearance at as many marihuana trials as possible during each visit so that all units having a requirement for his appearance can take advantage of his services. The situation is becoming more acute..

b. In July 1966, this Headquarters contacted the 9th Med Lab in an effort to determine their capability for conducting examinations of substances believed to be marihuana. LTC Fink, CO, stated that he had qualified chemists who could become marihuana "experts" during a short period of TDY to the crime lab in Zama. USARV PM stated that plans called for the establishment of a crime lab in RVN, and that a capability for conducting marihuana investigations would exist shortly. Nothing further has been done and the 9th Med Lab could still easily acquire the necessary capability.

4. Concur with the basic report as modified by the comments contained in the preceding indorsement. The report is considered adequate.

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6 MAR 1967

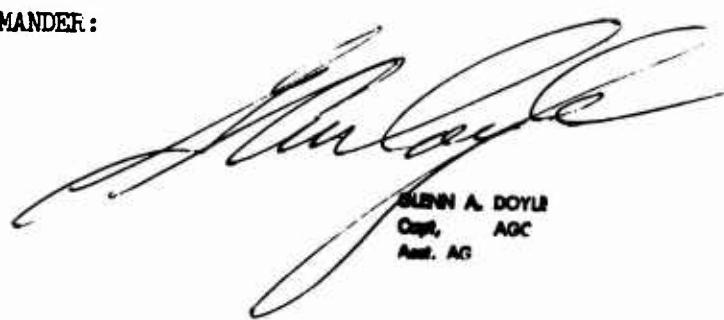
AVCA GO-0 (15 Feb 67)

SUBJECT: Operational Reports for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January
1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

5. The 64th Quartermaster Battalion engaged in combat support Operations for 92 days during the reporting period.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

TEL: Lynx 782/430


GLENN A. DOYLE
Capt, AGC
Asst. AG

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AVHGC-DH (15 Feb 67) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96307 **14 APR 1967**

TO: Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT
APO 96558

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the period ending 31 January 1967 from Headquarters, 64th Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Operating) as indorsed.

2. Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference Section II, Part I, Paragraph 2b(2), Page 3, concerning quality control at infantry division level: Concur with observation. In addition, action has been taken to reduce the probability of pumping water into tank trucks by filtering the fuel from those sources likely to contain water. Proper methods for taking samples and testing for water are discussed with unit petroleum personnel during liaison visits by representatives from this headquarters as well as 1st Logistical Command quality surveillance personnel. During these visits, the importance of an effective filtration program is stressed. Immediate technical assistance is provided to units whenever fuel quality is questionable. Specific instruction is provided when problems are due to the failure of a unit to follow proper procedures.

b. Reference Section II, Part I, Paragraph 2e(1), Page 4; and Paragraph 5, 1st Indorsement, concerning laboratory supplies: As stated by the indorsing headquarters, a centralized requisitioning agency and a central stockage location are being established. In addition, action has been initiated to forward requests for laboratory supplies by message to the US Army Petroleum Center, where the items are procured and air freighted to RVN. Shipping data precedes the supplies to facilitate receipt.

c. Reference Section II, Part I, Paragraph 2e(2), Page 5; and Paragraph 2, 2d Indorsement, concerning the reorganization of units prior to deployment from CONUS: Concur with the unit's observation and with the indorsing headquarters' rationale.

d. Reference Section II, Part I, Paragraph 2f, Page 5, concerning procedures for narcotics trials: Concur. The MTOE which would provide this command a qualified chemist has been disapproved.

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AVHGC-DH (15 Feb 67)

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

On 27 February 1967 this headquarters restated the requirement to USARPAC, which in turn forwarded the request to DA, where it is now being staffed. Two qualified chemists are now assigned to the US Crime Laboratory, Camp Zama, Japan, which facilitates the appearance of a qualified expert at trials involving marihuana. In addition, the laboratory now returns the results of all examinations to the requesting agency by electrical transmission, which has significantly reduced the time lag.

e. Reference Paragraph 3, 2d Indorsement: Nonconcur. Previous contact with the Commanding Officer, 9th Medical Laboratory, indicated that the time consumed by laboratory personnel attending trials seriously detracts from the accomplishment of the laboratory's primary mission. USARPAC Regulation 190-10, dated 19 January 1967, states: "The US Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory, Japan, is the only laboratory that will be used for support of criminal investigative activities within the PACOM area. Any deviations from this policy will require express approval of Headquarters, USARPAC." Pending outcome of DA action referred to in paragraph 2d above, the use of 9th Medical Laboratory personnel and equipment to analyze marihuana and provide expert testimony should be held in abeyance.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



STANLEY E. SCHULZ
Major, AGC
Asst. Adjutant General

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GPOP-OT(15 Feb 67)

4th Ind

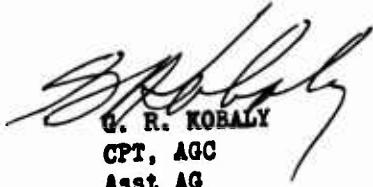
**SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) - Hq 64th QM Bn (PetrOp)**

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 13 MAY 1967

**TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310**

This headquarters concurs in the basic report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


G. R. KOBALY
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

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